Now buys choice of any Tailor-Made Light-weight Suit in our house. These Suits are made of the finest Cheviot, Cassimere and Fancy Worsted, and are equal to any Suit made to order costing double the money.

If you would save \$5 to \$10 on a Suit, call and see what we are offering during this sale.

See display in our window.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE HEIDID KNOW ISOMETHING ABOUT THE NA.

TIONAL GAME. Saturday afternoon the following conversation look place on a car south bound on Illinois street: Brisk, breezy-looking business man boards car at "How was the score?" he said to a clerical-appear

ing fellow-passenger.
C. A. P.—Score, sir. What score? B. B. M.—The base-ball score. Who won! Heard Denny made two home runs. Ain't he a La-la! C. A. P.—I know nothing of base-ball, sir; it's a low, vulgar game, sir; played by rowdy loafers, sir.

After a minute's pause B. B. M. comes again.

"I bet you \$25 the Washingtons win the pennant."
C. A. P. (excitedly)—I'm no d—n fool; I will just If the brisk, breezy business many had proposed to put his money up on a proposition that the Kankakee line was not the best route to all points East, West, North and South he would have found takers in the person of every man, woman and child in Indiana. CINCINNATI AND RETURN,

July 19. good until the 21st to return, and including admission to Exposition, \$3. Stockwell, Ind., and return. Sunday, July 22, a special train will leave Indianapolis at 8 a.m. Returning, reach Indianapolis at 6 p.m. Fare for round trip. \$1. The Christian Church at Stockwell is to be dedicated that day.

Chicago and return......\$5.00 includes admission to Centennial Exposition. 4.90

Acton Camp-ground and return 50c, including ad-Tourist tickets to all health and pleasure resorts at The grand trip to New York and Boston via Old

Point and ocean steamer should not be forgotten. TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. ... 3:55am 10:55am 3:50pm 6:26pm ...10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 3:55am 3:45pm11:50am 10:50pm

. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm . 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

MORMON CHURCH PROPERTY.

What Has Been Done by the United States to Vin Acate a Long-Violated Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16 .- The law forbidding any church in a Territory to acquire more than \$50,000 worth of property was passed years before any title to real estate could be had in Utab, as government surveys of public lands had not been made then, and no land office was opened in the Territory till long after. In spite of this prohibition the Mormon Church went forward acquiring immense wealth, much of which was covered up in private hands. The Edmunds Tucker bill became a law March 3, 1887, by ten days' limit of time, the President refusing to sign it. It escheated to the school fund the property of the Mormon Church in excess of the limit. Investigations have since shown that about that date-in some cases a day or before, in others a day or later-many transfers of property were nominally made here from church bands to faithful brethren, and the claim is persisted in by the receivers, as well as by the church agents, that they were bona fide sales. On this line

very much naked perjury has been developed. On Monday of this week receiver Dyer, in nonsequence of suits pending for the past year, accepted a compromise which gave him \$137. \$63.15 in cash, and at the same time he held on to seizures he had made, the most important of which was the church farm of 1,100 acres, four miles from this city, valued at \$150,000. The next day he made demand for 30,000 head of sheep, \$75,000 worth of cattle, \$100,000 worth of coal lands, telegraph stock, gas stock, etc., all of which was admitted by the church's attor-ney's, and surrenders of property made or agreements to surrender by a date fixed were

affected, the most remote being Sept 12 next. These surrenders are justly claimed by officers and the Gentile public to be an acknowledgment by the church agents that the alleged transfers about the time of the Edmunds-Tucker law were fraudulent, but so strongly have the Mormon authorities been insisting that the transfers were genuine, notably in the case of the shurch farm, that the church authorities are sompelled to enter a proforma suit for recovery. The seizures and surrenders in detail were as

Aggregate amount of values settled by order of the Supreme Court Monday, July 9, \$157,-666 15; church farm, \$150,000; coal interests. \$100,000; thirty thousand sheep, \$60,000; notes for theater stock, \$27,000; Deseret Telegraph stock, \$22,000; personal property, \$175,000; gas stock, \$75,000; tithing yard, \$50,000; guard house, \$50,000; historical office, \$20,000; temple M. 000. Total, \$790,666.15. WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY-Cooler; rain.

THE GREAT

SALE!

Throughout our Hat Department a clean sweep of everything at one-half price. MUST MAKE ROOM for FALL GOODS.

Now is your chance! Nothing like it ever offered here, Come early. Get first pick.

THE STAIN-CROMWELL CASE.

Latest Developments Point to the Fact that the Accused Men Are Probably Innocent.

BANGOR, Me., July 16 .- The latest developments in the Stain-Cromwell case are startling. Just as it is closed, and an appeal is to go to a full bench for a new trial, the Winthrop Bank produces a package of literature which, had it been given out at the time of the trial, would have undoubtedly set the men free. It seems to establish beyond doubt that young Stain, lying in a Maine jail, racked his brain to concoct some scheme whereby he could gain a few dollars, even if he sent his father to the gallows or to prison for life. A few years ago, the Winthrop Bank, situated in Winthrop, in central Maine, lost by robbery in the night time over \$80,000 in paper; which was afterward recovered on the payment in New York City of \$10,000, although the bank people never knew just who robbed them. In February, 1887. while young Stain was in the Norridgewock jail, he confessed to Mr. Mitchell, the officer who arrested Stain and Cromwell, that he, his father, Cromwell and one Gleason, a New York crook, did the job. Mitchell had him write out the confession, and this he took to the bank officers, asking at the time about the reward. Being promised this if the confession proved true, it was left for inspection. The bank people found there were some glaring errors, and so wrote Mitchell, and young Stain corrected them, he being all the while in jail. Later the bank folks wrote out thirty questions, which were answered by Stain. The whole story was then written out, inspected and rejected by the bank. All the letters of Mr. Mitchell, those of Stain and all his ancestors were kept, however, and it is the production at this late hour of these that causes the latest sensation. The story, as it appears in these, and which relates wholly to Winthrop, is almost word for word like the so-called confession of the Dexter affair, save that the names of towns are changed to fit. The same depart-ure was made from Midfield. The same horse Flora, and the same beach wagon are mentioned; the steamer Star of the East was taken, and the arrival at Gardiner and the mention of the hotel and bowling alley and departure from that town are alike in both confessions. Then, simply substituting the names of other towns, he tells how he drove near the scene operations, leaving the men to do the job, and how, later, he took them up again and fled from the scene. In all the details the same and similar language appears, and he puts, in the Winthrop account, whole sentences into the mouth of Cromwell, which appear in the Dexter story as having been uttered by his father. Then, in the matter of instructions, which he claimed his father gave him, there is no material difference in the two accounts; in both, where he said his father told him not to rocognize him, he uses the same words The bank officials declare he must have just altered the story, after they rejected it, to fit the Dexter case, catching the county sheriff, Mitchell, and a New York paper which was desirous of outdoing all detective bureaus. They had good ground for rejection. Two weeks before Mitchell first appeared at the bank, a stranger called, introducing himself as a New York detective, and asking at the same time for full particulars of the bank's loss. This was given him and he departed; soon afterwards it was learned that he was a brother-inlaw of young Stain, and on being called to account, acknowledged that Stain had written to him to gain this information, as well as dates, etc. He forgot to learn of the weather on the night of the robbery, which was rainy, and young Charles, guessing at it, put it down as clear and beautiful. Lawyer Barker, counsel for Stain, has all the papers here in his safe, and there can be no doubt but Stain is the author. With this writing are all the minutes and memoranda made by court officials, who do not believe either of the men held here are anything but the victims of the treacherous prison bird who awears he saw and talked with Barron's ghost. It is hard to tell what the six judges of the Supreme Court who are to sit in judgment will do, as this new evidence cannot be introduced, but if a vote was taken by the people Stain and Cromwell would go free. Stain and Cromwell still

maintain their innocence.

The Marietta Centennial. MARIETTA, O., July 16 .- The second day of the centennial celebration opened with one hundred guns, and the early trains and boats brought in great numbers. The attendance today is estimated at ten thousand strangers. The street parade of military and civis organizations was the most brilliant event ever witnessed in this historic city. The parade was led by Governor Foraker and staff and the commissioners of the States. The addresses at Centennial hall were the eloquent welcome of Governor Foraker, followed by Hon. B. Wilson Smith, of Lafayette, Ind.; Hon. Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati; Judge Cassidy and Prof. J D. Butler, of Wisconsin. They were all carefully prepared efforts. In the evening Mrs. Mary A. Livermore delivered an interesting address on "Woman's Place in the Early History of the Country." An elaborate display of fireworks took place on the Ohio to-night. The weather is delightful. Among the noted arrivals to-day were Senator Evarts, of New York, who will deliver the oration to-morrow; Senator Sherman, Senator Daniel, Judge Harlan and others from Washington City. General Ewing, from New York, will arrive to-morrow. Sena tor Evarts is the guest of Governor Foraker.

Companions for Moore and Mrs. Morton. CLEVELAND, July 15 .- G. H. Jarvis, who claims to be a wealthy attorney, of Toronto, Canada, and his companion Mrs. Madeline Campbell whose husband Allan F. Campbell, lives in Canada near Niagara falls, were arraigned in the police court this morning on a charge of living together as man and wife in a fashionable quarter of Franklin avenue. The evidence against them was secured by lawyer H. L. Ingels, of Niagara falls, and detective Lawrence, of this city. The woman was married to A. F. Campbell, at Buffalo, last April, and their honey-moon was hardly ended before she decided to cast her lines with Jarvis. They came here early in June. Jarvis says that he settled \$35,-000 on his wife and two children, in Toronto, and came to the Untied States so that he could secure a divorce and marry Mrs. Campbell His father, he says, was a Canadian official. Mrs. Campbell declares that her father was an officer in the English army. She is nineteen, and Jarvis is thirty years old. They are held in \$300

bail each for trial on Wednesday. Mayor Hewitt Asks Ald for an Unfortunate. NEW YORK, July 16 .- Mayor Hewitt bas issued a letter to the citizens of New York suggesting subscriptions to reimburse foreman Hartt, of Gardiner & Este's shoe factory, for his large expenses in litigating the case against the Knights of Labor, who caused his discharge. The Mayor says that Hartt and his large family have been reduced to poverty in vindicating a principle in which every citizen is interested. The law has been decided against the men who conspired against him, but he has been kept out of work eighteen months. The Mayor heads the list with a subscription of \$100.

GAG RULE IN THE COMMONS

Extraordinary Attitude of Tories on the Question of the Parnell Inquiry.

They Will Consent to Appointment of a Commission, but Decline to Have the Merits of the Case Discussed in the House.

Afterward They Decide to Hear Debate on the Bill's Second Reading.

Debate in the French Chamber on the Proposition to Vote Money for Strengthening Coast Defenses-Other News by Cable.

GAG LAW IN THE HOUSE.

The Tories Offer Parnell a Commission of Inquiry, but Will Not Hear Debate. LONDON, July 16 .- In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Summers, Liberal, asked whether the government had any communication with counsel for the Times in the case of O'Donnell against that paper. Mr. Smith, the government leader, replied that if the question was intended to suggest that the government had received from the Attorney-general any communication whatever respecting matters which had come to his (the Attorney general's) knowledge as counsel, he must distinctly say that there was not the slightest foundation for

any such assertion. Attorney-general Webster followed Mr. Smith with the assertion that he had neither received any communication from the government, nor the government any information, either directly or indirectly, in reference to the matter referred

Mr. Sexton asked whether the Attorney-general was not consulted in preparing the motion framing the bill in regard to the proposed commission of inquiry into the Times's charges.

Mr. Smith answered: "The bill is drawn, and there has been no necessity to consult the Attorney-general." [Conservative cheers.] Mr. Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with

Mr. Smith's explanation, and for the purpose of

obtaining a full debate on the subject, he moved an adjourment. The Speaker said it would be a violation of the rules to proceed with the debate when a motion relating to the same question was al-

ready recorded. Mr. Parnell responded: "My motion refers to the position on the paper of the bill, not to the merits of the bill. I simply desire that the House, as the representative of the English and Irish nations, should discuss the measure." The Speaker-Order; obey my ruling.

Mr. Parnell-What, against my motion to ad-The Speaker-It is quite out of order. Mr. Gladstone here asked if a vote on the motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission of inquiry would be

Mr. Smith said he had hoped it would, but if it was opposed it could not be taken. "It is for Mr. Parnell to say," he said, whether he accepts the proposals of the government. We do not desire to debate the bill. If the proposals are received, copies of the bill will be immediately circulated among the members. I will then fix a time for the second reading, but I most frankly say that I will not make any arrangements for debating a bill of this kind. I certainly will not occupy the time of the house at any length in discussing this measure." Mr. Parnell-Does the Rt. Hon. Gentleman

are not to be allowed to debate the bill, but must accept, like sheep, the judgment of a jury of butchers! [Irish cheers.] Mr. Smith-If there is opposition to the bill, it will probably hinder a vote being taken tonight; a vote cannot be taken after 12 o'clock.

(referring to Mr. Smith), mean to say that we

The Parnellite members here left the House to consult on the course to pursue. Mr. Parnell was interviewed in the lobby and stated that the position assumed by the government was intolerable and unheard of. They had offered him, as an alleged criminal, a tribunal of their own choosing and constituted in accordance with their own views, but had sought to debar him from debating their position, merely asking him to accept or reject offer. Whoever heard of man accused of crimes being called upon to approve of the court proposed to try him? Mr. Parnell said he must examine every possible bearing of the bill before he would permit it to proceed in the House. "I intended, in my remarks in the House," said Mr. Parnell, "to cast no reflections on English judges. I merely rished to emphasize my objection to having a jury selected and the nature of the reference determined by the government and the Times. who naturally bear toward us in this matter the relation of butcher to a sheep.' After midnight Mr. Smith formally moved

that the House permit the introduction of the

Mr. Parnell rose to oppose the motion. He expressed surprise that Mr. Smith should make such a motion without deigning to explain the provisions of the bill. A more monstrous proposition had never been made by a minister occupying such a position. [Cheers from the opposition benches. After informing Mr. Balfour that he might suppress his ill-timed levity until he had heard the end of the story, Mr. Parnell proceeded: "If the letters are genuine, I am not an 'honorable,' but a dishonorable member, and it is the duty of the leader of Parliament and the Nation to insist upon a thorough inquiry, instead of saying that it is for me to say whether to accept the bill or not. [Cheera.] He wants me to accept the bill without knowing the names of the jury or judges selected by himself. Why should I trust him? I know that his party and his attorneys have made themselves accomplices in these foul libels [Cries of 'Oh. 'Oh,' and cheers]. How can I trust him to do me justice! I cannot to-night say whether ! accept or reject. It appears to me that the government desires to put the cart before the horse -to keep the question of the authenticity of the forged letters in the background. But I shall give no chance to the honorable member to back out of it, and if I find, on examining the details of the bill in committee, that they fail to insure the fair inquiry which I demand, I shall claim

Mr. Parnell was here interrupted by loud laughter from the Conservatives, leading the speaker to cry loudly, "Order," "Order," while a Parnellite was heard to shout, "Sure, they

are only a pack of cads." Amid the excitement some of the members arose for the purpose of naming the offending member, but the Speaker ignored the matter. Mr. Parnell continued, saying: "I shall claim my right to enforce the judgment of the House on those details. But for the present I decline to bargain with Mr. Smith." [Cheers.]

Mr. Smith, replying, said that he had given, in the terms of the motion, the fullest description of the measure, and that on the second reading the Parnellites would have an adequate chance of discussing the measure, as also in committee, when the names of the judges

Replying to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smith promised that the bill would be printed on Wednesday. and that the second reading would be moved on the following Monday. He expressed the hope that the debate would not be prolonged. Thereupon the bill was read the first time.

BRAZIL'S HOPEFUL STATE. Results Thus Far Seen of the Siavery Aboli-

All the disinterested reports thus far received from the interior represent plantation affairs to be in a very satisfactory and hopeful condition. There are still a few who pretend to believe that the abolition of slavery is ruining the planters, and that a great part of the present coffee crop will not be picked because of a scarcity of laborers, but much of this opinion is due to private and political reasons. The opponents of the government in this matter of abolition are determined to make this act appear as arbitrary and hurtful as possible in order to discredit the ministers and to force consideration of their claims for indemnification. They have made the most of the very few

cases where the freedmen have left their old masters because of the cruel treatment hereto-fore received, and they are also playing every variation on the assertion that the debt-ridden planter will not be able to meet his obligations. They omit to mention, however, the actual fact that the freedmen are generally remaining on or returning to the plantations on which they have been reared, and that they are working cheerfully and steadily for very moderate wages. And they omit to mention also that wages. And they omit to mention also that white laborers are turning up most unexpectedly in large numbers, and that the present coffee crop is being picked just as well and just as expeditiously as in the palmiest days of slavery. A few days since a gentleman of our acquaintance was visiting the coffee districts of Southern Minas, when he was surprised at running across a party of 400 miners from Diamantina who had come down to seek work on the coffee plantations. Upon inquiry he learned that as soon as abolition was announced the poor whites of the campo and mining regions began to seek the cultivated districts in search of employment, and that they had been engaged as ployment, and that they had been engaged as rapidly as they arrived. In the days of slavery there were no opportunities for these people simply because wages were not paid for labor, and they remained always miserably poor and idle; but now that slavery has been abolished and wages must be paid for every man's labor, they are among the first to seek employment. And this certainly is not the least among the many beneficial results arising from the over-throw of this most unjust and hurtful institu-

How far this movement extends among the poor white population of the country we do not know, but it is already large enough to show that by no possible means can there be a scarcity of labor where planters are willing to pay even the most moderate wages. And to secure this alternative a better time for the promulgation of the law of abolition could not have been found, for it comes at a time when the planters are obliged to meet their freedmen half way and to offer fair wages and good treatment at once. Had the law gone into effect only after the coffee had been picked, as many think should have been the case, then the planters would have been masters of the situation, and trouble would have followed. The necessities of the moment, however, have forced both sides into an arrangement, which affords a good starting point for the future, and precludes in great measure all future trouble in the adjustment of the relations between planters and latorers. Another hopeful indication of which we have been informed is the tendency of many young men to take hold of the plantations who have heretofore held aloof because of their antipathies to the system followed. The old planters who find themselves unable to fall into line with the new conditions are now willing to lease their plantations on favorable terms, and younger men with little capital are finding opportunities for their enterprise which never could have existed under the old regime. All things considered, the outlook is very hopeful, not only for the present crop, but for the future. Brazil has taken no backward step in this matter, and she certainly is not to be a loser for taking a forward step. Conformity with the laws of progress does not entail ruin and suffering, as some would have us believe, but must unerringly lest to prosperity and happiness. In the matter of the present crop it is our private opinion publicly expressed that every berry will be picked, except in the few, very few, cases where infuriated brutes have driven away their old slaves, and are now unwilling to pay wages for the laborers needed to do the work.

WHEN VICTORIA WAS CROWNED. Recollections of a Noteworthy Event in the

History of England. London Times.

Fifty years ago, on the 28th of June, 1838, the crown of these realms was placed upon the head of Queen Victoria. On the morning of that memorable day the sky was overcast for a time, and between 7 and 8 rain fell. The procession, which a vast multitude had gathered to see, would have been shorn of half its splendor and attraction if the weather were unfavorable. Happily the sky cleared, and the sun shone forth brighly before the procession left Buckizeham Palace at 10 o'clock. The beauty the day was one of the charms of a spectacle which had not been equaled since the entry into London of the allied sovereigns in 1814. An incident occurred before the end of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey which, in the days of antiquity, would have been hailed as a good omen, and which, in fact, has proved emblematic of the brilliancy of a reign that is not only one of the longest but is one of the most memorable in our history. After the royal robe had been thrown over her Majesty's shoulders, after the orb had been placed in her hand and the ring upon her finger, after the Holy Bible had been presented to her and the Archbishop of Canterbury had pronounced a solemn blessing, then, to use the words of our reporter, "A gleam of sunshine, which now broke through the south great rose window, lighted right on her Majesty's crown, which sparkled like a galaxy, and lent a still more dazzling brilliancy to the scene." There are men still living who were present not only at the coronation of the Queen, but at that of her two predecessors on the throne. Yet the vast majority of the people have no acquaintance with such a ceremony now, except at second hand, and it is our fervent hope that many years may elapse before another coronation takes place in Westminster Abbey. When the Queen was crowned, there were some old men whose memories might stretch back to the time when George III ascended the throne, yet there were many more to whom such an event as a coronation was not extraordinary, and who had been present at that of George IV, seventeen years, and at that of William IV, seven years before. With the exception of the coronation of George III, no event of the kind was more noteworthy than that of her Majesty, since the succession to the crown of these realms was settled by act of Parliament in the House of

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate on the Proposition for Strengthening France's Port Defenses.

Paris, July 16. - The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the credit of \$13,400,000 asked by the government for the strengthening of port defenses. M. Wickersheimer opposed the granting of the sum assigned to the extension of the moles at Cherbourg, contending that the only efficacious means of insuring the country's safety was to increase the channel squadron.

Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, replied that it was necessary to extend the moles at Cherbourg in order to prevent an enemy's torpedo boats entering the port. This at present could be easily done. If France were at war with a great maritime power the enemy could blockade Cherbourg and force an entry by means of torpedo boats in the roadstead. The extension of the works there ought to be immediately begun if the country desired to be placed in a position to wage an effective naval warfare. Those who refused to grant the credit asked

would have to bear the responsibility. M. De Lanessan said the bill had been so long delayed already that there was no necessity for voting urgency for its consideration now. To delay discussion of the measure would enable the mempers to make a more minute study of the project.

Admiral Krantz said that if the project had remained on paper since 1882 it was because the attention of the naval department had been directed toward the East. The French navy did not fear a call to fight at any time; but it was urgently necessary that the ports on which the navy would have to depend for supplies be placed in a state of security. The motion to vote urgency for the consideration of the bill was rejected-341 to 143.

Gen. Boulanger. Paris, July, 16 .- Gen. Boulanger's condition to-night is reported as unchanged. The doctors have forbidden him to speak. He wrote on a

speak with great confidence as yet. Foreign Notes. Queen Natalie has purchased the Villa Palmiero, at Florence, for \$120,000. Herr Schmidt, the editor of the Cologne Gazette, has been sentenced to a month's detention

piece of paper to-day: "I am like the late Em-

perer." M. Flouquet sends twice daily to in-

quire as to his progress. The doctors do not

n a fortress for writing articles calumniating Prince Henry of Reuss. Legion of Honor is to be conferred upon M. Alexandre Dumas, the dramatist, and the decoration of a knight of the same order upon M. Emile Zola, the novelist.

Col. Sir Francis De Winton, president of the Emin Bey relief committee, in an interview with the king of the Belgians, expressed the belief that the white pasha reported to have arrived at Bahr el-Ghazel is Henry M. Stanley. Bishop Freppel introduced a bill in the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, abolishing duel-ling, and demanded urgency for the measure.

In the course of his remarks in 'introducing the bill, Bishop Freppel referred particularly to the recent encounter between M. Flouquet and General Boulanger. The demand for urgency was rejected by the chamber.

It is officially announced at Strasburg that after Jan. 1, 1889, all private documents, written in the French language, bearing no date or dates subsequent to July 1, 1872, must be accompanied by an authorized German translation at the cost of the parties concerned.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BLAIR?

He Seems To Be All Right and Willing to Fight if It Is Necessary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, July 16. - Senator Blair is receiving many letters of congratulation and commendation upon the bold stand he took in the Senate, last week, and the vigor with which he replied to Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who had gone out of his way to attack him. Although Senator Blair is eccentric, and often, by the propositions he has introduced, caused his colleagues much concern, he is one of the few men in the Senate who have convictions on all subjects, and is never afraid to let them be known. He has plenty of pluck and nerve also. Although he does not advertise the fact with a blast of trumpets, he did good service as

I asked him to-day if it was true that he had said he would accept a challenge to fight a duel

a soldier during the war, entering as a private

and coming out as a lieutenant-colonel. Sena-

tor Blair is a man of strong religious convictions

and an active member of the Congregational

if he received one from Senator Butler. "I do not recollect ever having said so terms," he replied, "but under certain circumstances I think I would accept a challenge to fight a duel. I do not believe in dueling, nor do I take any stock in the theory that an injury | ligent effort to find some strong supporters of to a man's honor must be healed with the blood of his enemy; and yet, realizing that dueling is contrary to the laws of man and the laws of God, I think, as I have said, that under certain circumstances I would fight any man who chal-

"Under what circumstances?" I asked. "Well, I have always been of the opinion that the war of the rebellion might have been avoided had the men of the North not permitted themselves to be bullied by the men of the South for thirty years. If there had been a few bloody duels between Northern and Southmen prior to 1860 thousands and millons of money might been saved, simply because it would have prevented seven millions of people rushing headlong upon the bayonets of twenty millions. The people, particularly the young men of the South, were taught that one Southerner could whip five Yankees. They believed it. We gave them reason to believe it. We permitted ourselves to be bullied, abused, threatened, and even assaulted without resist ance, and the natural impression was that we were cowards. Now, it will not do to allow that impression to prevail again, and, while I would never fight a duel to vindicate my honor, I believe that I would do so to establish a precedent

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

punity."

and convince the people of the South that they

could not attack a Northern man with im

The Meeting of the National Association at San Francisco Largely Attended,

San Francisco, July 16 .- Every train that reached this city to-day brought fresh accessions to the teachers who are assembled here from all parts of the United States. Secretary Canfield, of the National Association, estimates that so far there are fully 2,300 persons from Eastern points in the city. The galleries of the Mechanics' Pavilion, where the convention of the association will be held, are reserved entirely for exhibits of public schools from all parts of the country. Besides the delegation receptions, the only matters on the programme tomorrow are the business of the national council, in the morning, and a grand welcoming concert, which will take place at the pavilion in the evening. On Wednesday, at 9 A. M., will begin the business of the convention at the

Grand Opera-house. The National Educational Council met this morning, and delegate Richards began reading a report of the committee on elementary education, the subject being, "Wasted in Education." A paper which was written by Chairman E. E. White, of Ohio, took up the common system of training children in primary departments of schools, and nointing out wherein it was devoted to "cramming" of pupils with useless and impracticable knowledge. It condemns the policy as one not only of no bene-fit, but calculated to blunt rather than sharpen the faculties of children. The writer asserted that pupils ought to be thrown more on their own resources in acquiring knowledge and more attention paid to the development of right habite, good sound judgment, and its proper application. General discussion of the subject followed, which was participated in by all the delegates. A paper on the business side of schools system, by Prof. Burke Hinsdale of the University of Michigan, was read this after-

Disruption of the Iron Association. PITTSBURG, July 16.-The report of dissatisfaction among the members of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, caused by certain members signing the amalgamated scale, was confirmed this morning by President Keating, who authorized the statement that he intended to hand in his resignation at the first meeting of the association, and also that Zug & Co. will withdraw from it. Mr. Keating has not yet called a meeting, though he expressed the opinion that one would be called this week. It is then expected that not only Zug & Co., but other firms will withdraw, while others will not be represented, with the result that the association is likely to cease to exist. The Amalgamated Association members are generally of the opinion that the disruption of the manufacturers' association would be a bad move both for employer and employe. The officials are anxious that an effort be made to have it continued, and offer to co-operate, so that both manufacturers and the workers can hold conferences in the future, the same as in the past. One signature, that of P. T. Kimberly & Co.,

of Sharon, Pa., was added to the scale to-day. The works started up in all departments at The Canonsburg Iron and Steel Company, of Canonsburg, Pa., the Chartiers Iron and Steel Company, of Mansfield, Pa., the Newcastle sheet-mill, of Newcastle, Pa., and Chess, Cook & Co., of Pittsburg, signed the Amalgamated Association scale to-day. The Columbia Iron and Steel Company, of

Uniontown, Pa., has decided to start up with

A Lively Female Politician. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.-Mrs. Eliza Garwer, the first woman candidate in South Carolina, has just published a five-column argument in the Union Times to show that she is eligible to the office of school commissioner, and to announce her determination to use every means to secure her election. When she first announced herself as a candidate it was looked upon as a joke, but now it is beginning to assume a serious aspect.

Mrs. Garwer has money and belongs to one of the best families of Union county. Her family have used every means to keep her from running for the office, but her head is set and it seeme that nothing can turn her. She is spending her money freely and is riding over the country making personal appeals to the voters. She has organized her campaign like a master politician, and has at every precinct men who are paid to canvass for her and on election day to keep a list of the names of all who vote for her. She does not propose to be counted out, but says that she will spend her last cent to The decoration of the commander of the the votes at the election. She will undoubtedly him. This opposition will, perhaps, not extend get a large vote, but many vote for her as a joke.

Lake Steamer Aground.

SAUL BEACH, Mich., July 16 .- The steamer Thomas Davidson, of Milwaukee, with 2.100

THE PRESIDENT'S OLD HOME

Political Feeling in the City and County Where Cleveland Formerly Resided.

Buffalo Democrats Show No Enthusiasm in Behalf of Their Ex-Mayor, and the County Will Give a Large Republican Majority.

Grave Dissensions Among the Democrats of the Eighth Indiana District.

Mr. Blaine Will Take the Stump in Kaine in Behalf of Harrison and Morton-He Will Sail from England on August 1.

POLITICS AT BUFFALO.

No Enthusiasm for Cleveland-Erie County Will Give a Large Republican Majority.

Special to the Indiauapolis Journal BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16 .- This city, which is the county seat of Erie county, ought to be the headquarters of the Cleveland sentiment of the country. In the home of the President, if he has a home, one usually finds more enthusiasm when his name is mentioned than in any other part of the United States. Local pride generally outweighs personal disappointment, and the politicians, without regard to the distribution of patronage, usually have the utmost confidence in their townsman who happens to be filling the chair of the chief magistrate of this Nation. Your correspondent has made dil-Grover Cleveland in the city which honored him by making him its Mayor, by presenting him to the voters of the Empire State for the governorship, and to the country for the presidency, yet Cleveland enthusiasts in Buffalo are exceedingly rare parties outside his officeholders. It is an undisputed fact that Grover Cleveland is far weaker in his home city to-day (always providing Buffalo is his home city) than perhaps in any other town of its size on the

In 1880 Garfield carried the county by a ma-

American continent.

jority of about 3,400. In 1882, when the halfbreed stalwart fight was at its bitterest point; when Judge Folger had been nominated for the governorship of the State by the Republicans by what were considered unfair tactics on the part of the so-called stalwart wing of the Republican party; when the feeling of the Garfield wing of the party was at its flood tide of opposition to the Arthur wing, so-called, Erie county gave Grover Cleveland a majority of about 7,000 over Judge Folger for the governorship. At that time Cleveland had the support of the Buffalo Express, then the leading half-breed paper of western New York, and of the Buffalo Evening News, a penny paper with the largest circulation of any afternoon daily in the State outside of New York city. The Buffalo Evening News was the first to advocate the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency by the Democrats of the country. The Evening News gave the Cleveland-Hendricks ticket its most cordial support, and the result was that, instead of a majority of 3,500 for the Republican ticket, Blaine carried the county by only 1,490. Now, in 1888, the Express, which was not an original Blaine paper in 1884, and which swallowed the ticket with a very wry face, is advocating the election of Harrison and Morton with all the vigor that it can put into its columns. The Evening News is also working to the same end, and its 50,000 readers are treated to Harrison and Morton campaign literature every evening. The News is a stanch supporter of the Republican doctrine of protection and a vigorous op popent of the second-term idea. The loss of its support is in itself a serious blow to the Cleveland Democracy, and is likely to result in the old-time Republican majority in Erie county.

Beyond all this, some of the leading Democrats of the county have come out squarely against Grover Cleveland. All the old-time Harrison men of 1840, those who shouted for Tippecance and hard cider, have organized themselves into a Harrison and Morton club, with Lewis F. Allen, uncle and benefactor of Grover Cleveland, at their head. Jonathan Scoville, who represented the Buffalo district in Congress as a Democrat for a term and a haif, and who has also filled the chair in the Mayor's office, is an extensive manufacturer in Buffalo. Mr. Sco-

ville is understood to have declared his determination to vote for the Harrison ticket. He subscribed \$10,000 to the Cleveland campaign fund in 1884. Frank H. Goodyear, a leading in Buffalo, and whose business is conducted on the Pennsylvania line, said to your correspondent that he could not indorse Grover Cleveland's message and its free-trade tendencies. Mr. Newman, another leading lumber manufacturer, who was a warm adherent of Grover Cleveland in 1884, said that he should not vote for Cleveland in 1888, and he did not believe that the one hundged and fifty men in his employ would be likely to vote for the suicidal policy laid down by President Cleveland's message, and in part carried out by the Mills bill. C. J. Hamlin, one of the wealthiest citizens of Buffalo, the owner of one of the finest stock farms in the world, and the employer of several thousand men, who voted for Cleveland in 1884, has declared his intention to support the Republican ticket and the Republican

Buffato is a manufacturing city, and its manufacturers see now that their former townsman is thoroughly imbued with the British doctrine of free trade, and they realize that to extend his power means the injury of their business and the discharge of their employes. Naturally, they are not disposed to this end. Men who have been consistent Democrats for years simply because there was, in their opinion, some sort of an obscure line between the two parties, but which line did not divide them on the question of tariff, are now frightened at the outlook, and there seems to be a stampede among them away from the Democratic party.

platform this year.

I have heard more talk among the laboring men, too, on the subject of the tariff, in Buffalo, lately, than I ever heard before. Buffalo has an intelligent class of mechanics and working people generally, among whom are numbered 80,000 or 90,000 foreign-born citizens, many of whom know what free trade and low wages means to a man who is dependent upon the sweat of his brow for the bread to support his family. These men, in many instances, own the bouses in which they live, and are an industrious, well-disposed, thinking class of American citizens. Efforts are being made by the Democrats to stir up the German-Americans here against the Republican ticket because of the high-license bill passed by the Republican Legislature. But these efforts have not been very fruitful, because the German-Americans, as a rule, realize that the saloon-keepers make the profits, and that they alone would be affected by

One thing is patent to any casual visitor to Buffalo who takes any interest in politics whatever, and that is the absolute apathy of the working politicans in the Democratic party. Four years ago the enthusiasm started for Cleveland on the day of his nomination, and it was continued up to the day of his election. When he was inaugurated, crowds of Buffalo Democrats went to Washington to see the ceremony. Naturally, many of them hoped for political reward, but of those who journeyed to the capital in uniform, not a single one was appointed to an office by the President. He has utterly ignored the rank and file of his party in Buffalo, and the few plums which he has distributed in that city have fallen into the outpread hands of personal friends and men who have not been identified with the working element in his party. For this reason, he will naturally find deep-seated opposition to his re-elec-tion among the the men who formerly supported so far as to induce the workers to vote for Harrison, but it will go far enough to prevent them from giving any enthusiastic support to the

Democratic ticket. Besides all this, there is a marked development of the protective sentiment in the ranks tous of iron ore, went on a reef just north of of the agricultural population roundabout Buffathis harbor last night. She lies crossways of a lo. The Mills bill, which has the indersement hog-backed reef, and is hard on amidships, but of the President, and is the basis of the Demos free at both ends. A tug has been ordered, and eratic platform, proposes to admit to the marshovelers are at work lightening the cargo. The kets of the United States from Canada poultry. steamer is valued at \$130,000, and is insured for fresh meat, game, and various other products of the farm and the dairy free of all duty. Just